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in the bulletins before us, and containing descriptions of nearly 150 new species. There are also notes on the Gramineae by E. HACKEL, including descriptions of 2 new species; an account of the Scitamineae by HENRY N. RIDLEY, 8 new species being characterized; and 10 new species of Acanthaceae by C. B. CLARKE.—J. M. C.

Aster.—In 1902⁴ E. S. BURGESS published a "History of Pre-Clusian Botany in its relation to Aster;" and now a second paper on Aster has appeared,⁵ which deals with the "Biotian Asters." Under the head of variation, specific limits in the genus are discussed; also normal characters and the comparative variability of organs. There is no group of flowering plants in which such a discussion would seem more difficult. A systematic treatment of the species is also begun, 84 species being presented with great fullness, 58 of which are published for the first time; also 10 subspecies and about 250 subordinate forms are characterized.—J. M. C.

Festuca.—C. V. PIPER⁶ has published a monograph of the North American species of Festuca, recognizing 34 species, and characterizing 3 of them as new. A third subgenus is added to Vulpia and Eufestuca, to include *F. confinis* Vasey, and is called *Hesperochloa*. There are also notes on several Mexican species including descriptions of 2 new species. A new word is added to the terminology of grasses. The word "glume" is restricted to the "empty glumes;" while the "lower palet" or "outer palet" or "flowering glume" of authors is the *lemma*, a Greek word meaning husk or scale.—J. M. C.

Plants of the Bahamas.—Dr. C. F. MILLSPAUGH, Field Columbian Museum, has issued the first paper⁷ of a series dealing with the flora of the Bahamas, Amaranthaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Rubiaceae, and Verbenaceae are presented, and a new species of Solanum is described. New species are also described under Iresine (2), Argythamnia (2), Euphorbia (3), Chiococca, Lantana, Valerianodes, and Callicarpa; and two new genera (*Nashia* and *Pseudocarpidium*) of Verbenaceae are established.—J. M. C.

Lichens of Santa Cruz.—A. W. C. R. HERRE⁸ has published an account of the foliaceous and fruticose lichens of the Santa Cruz peninsula, which is a natural biological region lying west of San Francisco Bay and extending south-

⁴ Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, 10.

⁵ BURGESS, EDWARD SANFORD, Species and variations of Biotian Asters, with discussion of variability in Aster. Mem. Torr. Bot. Club 13: 419. figs. 108. 1906.

⁶ PIPER, CHARLES V., North American species of Festuca. Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 10: 1-48. pls. 1-15. 1906.

⁷ MILLSPAUGH, C. F., Praenunciae Bahamenses. I. Field Columb. Mus. Bot. 2: 137-184. 1906.

⁸ HERRE, ALBERT W. C. T., The foliaceous and fruticose lichens of the Santa Cruz peninsula, California. Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. 7: 325-396. 1906.

ward to Monterey Bay. Species are described under 22 genera, *Parmelia* being the largest with 14 species; and new species are characterized under *Cetraria*, *Usnea*, *Parmelia*, and *Gyrophra*.—J. M. C.

Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien.—Part 223 continues the families of mosses by BROTHERUS, Hedwigiaceae being concluded; Fontinalaceae, Climaciaceae, Cryphaeaceae, Leucodontaceae, and Prionodontaceae being completed; and Spiridentaceae being begun.

The first part of the second supplement has also appeared, including the literature of 1899-1904 in reference to gymnosperms and monocotyledons, with a few pages beginning the dicotyledons.—J. M. C.

Index Filicum.—The sixth, seventh, and eighth fascicles of CHRISTENSEN'S work⁹ have appeared with great promptness, carrying the references from *Gleichenia Cunninghamii* to *Polypodium basiattenuatum*. It should be urged upon colleges and libraries that so useful and thankless a task should be supported by adequate subscriptions.—J. M. C.

Text-book of pharmacognosy.—A new textbook of pharmacognosy by GILG¹⁰ is worthy an English edition. It is the best illustrated text for ordinary student use that has appeared. The work would be still more valuable if a greater number of cuts showing the anatomical elements as they appear in powder had been included.—RAYMOND H. POND.

Plants of Bermuda.—A list of plants collected by the author in Bermuda in 1905 has been published privately by A. H. MOORE of Cambridge, Mass. The pamphlet contains 22 pages, 3 plate reproductions of photographs, and descriptions of new species of *Rhynchospora* and *Elaeodendron*.—J. M. C.

Das Pflanzenreich.¹¹—Part 24, issued in January of this year, contains the Aponogetonaceae by KRAUSE and ENGLER, 22 species being recognized.—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS.

Items of taxonomic interest.—J. CARDOT continues (Bull. Herb. Boiss. II. 6:1-17. 1906) his account of the mosses collected by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, describing nineteen new species from S. Georgia Island and 5 from the Antarctic lands.—PALIBRIN adds (*idem* 18-22) 5 new species to the Chinese flora.—H. CHRIST lists (*idem* 45-58) the ferns of Costa Rica, which is astonishingly rich, and describes 8 as new.—I. THÉRIOT (Bull. Acad. Int. Geog. Bot. 16:40. 1906) gives a 2-line diagnosis of two new Leptodontia from New Granada, with other

⁹ CHRISTENSEN, C., Index Filicum, etc. Fasc. 6-8. Copenhagen: H. Hagerups Boghandel. 1905 and 1906. Each 3s. 6d.

¹⁰ GILG, ERNEST, Lehrbuch der Pharmacognosie. 8vo, pp. vii+368. Berlin: Julius Springer. 1905.

¹¹ ENGLER, A., Das Pflanzenreich. Heft. 24, Aponogetonaceae by K. KRAUSE assisted by A. ENGLER. pp. 22, figs. 9 (71). M 1. 20. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1906.